

1 Caibideal a Dó. Foclóirín agus Gramadach

In the Foclóirín, I won't typically give the genitive or the dative unless there is something unusual about it. Basically for a lot of nouns:

Baineann:

Genitive: Slenderise the ending and add an e.

Dative: Remove the e from the genitive.

Fireann:

Genitive: Slenderise the ending.

Dative: Same as nominative.

I will mention the other cases only if they don't follow this pattern. My main concern here is to mark words which are in the third declension and make their genitive by broadening the ending and adding an a.

Also the relative particle **a** was written and pronounced **do**. It usually isn't today.

1.1 Foclóirín:

Im' briathar: Really! *Note: Briathar* is masculine in Cork.

Táim ag fanúint le Seán: I'm waiting for Seán.

Saothar: Labour **Saothar Pheadair Uí Laoghaire** The works of Peadar Ua Laoghaire. **Tá saothar orm** I'm panting.

Coiscim: I hinder/prevent. **Cé tá ag coisc an scéil?** Who's stopping/hindering the story?

Cuigeann (b.):

1. A churn. **Genitive:** *Cuiginne* is the most common one, but some people say *Cuigne*.

2. The act of churning milk. **Do dheineas cuigeann.** I churned milk.

Cóngar:

1. Proximity. **Táim ag teacht igcóngar tigh Shéadna.** I'm approaching Séadna's house. **i gcóngar dom/im' chóngar.** Near me.

2. A shortcut.

Fonn: Desire. **Fonn Magaidh.** Desire to mock. **Preab (b.):** A start/A jump. **Do bhain sé preab asam.** It made me jump/It frightened me.

Bodhram:

1. I deafen.

2. I haunt. (Like a ghost)

3. I bother. **Ná bodhair mise!** Don't bother me!

Scaoilim: I release, I set free. **Scaoil chugham(chúm) é** Let me have it, show me it.

Dlúite: Compressed. **Dlúite ar a chéile** Clenched together.

Crónán:

1. Humming or droning.
2. Purring.

Teipim/Teip orm: I fail. **Do theipeas an seomra a ghlanadh/Do theip orm an seomra a ghlanadh.** I failed to clean the room. *Note:* The “Teip orm” form is much more common. For a complete failure you add “glan”. **Do theip orm glan a dhéanamh amach cad é an saghas duine é.** I completely failed to figure out what kind of person he was.

Drantaím: I growl. **Do dhrantaigh an fhaolchú chúm.** The wolf growled at me.

Díolúnach/Gíolúnach: Like *Bioránach*, it means lad/fellow, but contemptuously.

Maillithe:

1. Cursed.
2. Vicious.
3. Foul tempered.
4. **Dúil Mhallaithe:** An strong desire.

Dúr:

1. Rigid.
2. Surly, dour.

Comhairím: I count, I calculate. In addition to a regular past tense, **Do chomhair sé**, this verb also has an irregular past tense, **Do chomhairimh sé.**

Ceannacha: Facial features.

Gné: Appearance, form.

Bascaim: I crush.

Crithim: I shake.

Lí (b.): Complexion.

Neafaiseach: Innocent/Unaggressive. **go neafaiseach** Usually means innocently, but with feigned innocence.

Modhúil: Good mannered.

Malairt: A swap, a exchange. **A mhalairt** Otherwise. **Tabharfad liathróid mar mhalairt ar euro duit.** I'll give you a ball in exchange for a euro.

Tionlacaim: I accompany. **Tionlacaim abhaile tú.** I'll follow you home.

Aontaím:

1. I unite
2. (with le)I agree with. **Aontaím leat** I agree with you.

Dleathach:

1. Legal/Lawful.
2. Genuine.

Ar mo dhícheall: As much as I can.

1.2 Gramadach:

1. **Dá mbeifeá** If you were. Originally **Dá** took the Past Subjunctive, which has the same forms as the Imperfect/Habitual Past. **Dá nglanthá do sheomra...** If you were to/would clean your room....

However for the verb *Táim* only, the Past Subjunctive is the same as the conditional. So instead of saying **Dá mbeitheá** you would say **Dá mbeifeá**. Peadar Ua Laoghaire often still wrote **Dá mbeitheá**, although nobody would say this. See the sentence **B'fhéider, dá mbeitheá féin ann gur beag an fonn magaidh a bheadh ort**¹ on the first page of the chapter. If you have the recordings, Maighréd says **Dá mbeifeá**.

Also note that the verb coming after **Dá** can have a past meaning as well. **Dá mbeifeá:** If you would/If you would have.

2. **Cad do bheir....?** How did ... come to be? **Cad do bheir cosnochtaithe í?** How did she come to be bare foot? *Beir* here is the verb *beirim*.
3. **Cad do bheir dó....?** How come/What made? **Cad do bheir dí mo scilling do bhreith uaim-se?** What made her take my shilling from me? *Beir* here is the dependent form of the verb *Tugaim* seen with *Bhéarfad* in the last chapter. Today you would say: **Cad a thug dí mo scilling a bhreith uaim-se?**
4. **Ar an bhFear nDubh.** The adjective used to be eclipsed in the dative, when the noun was. Today you lenite, **Ar an bhFear Dhubh.**
5. **Táir id' chailín mhaith anocht.** Adjectives are lenited in the dative.

6. Le linn na bhfocal do rá dhó

- (a) Forms of do are lenited after vowels
- (b) *Le linn* and *Tar éis* have a special way of introducing the agent. For example, “After she broke the glass” is:

Tar éis na gloine a bhriseadh di (Variation: **Tar éis an ghloine a bhriseadh di**)
The agent is given using the preposition **do**.

Traditionally, *le linn* and *tar éis* take the genitive of the noun. For example:
Tar éis na tionóisce, after the accident.

However some speakers drop the genitive if the noun is the object of the verbal noun,

¹Maybe if you had been there/would've been there, you'd have little desire for mocking.

which is the origin of the variation in brackets.

Finally there is an additional subtlety to this construction. For example, *after I married the man* would be conveyed as:

Tar éis an fhir a phósadh dom.

Just as discussed above.

However, if the object is a pronoun, for example, *after I married him*, you say:

Tar éis a phósta dom After I married him.

Tar éis a pósta dom After I married her.

Now the verbal noun itself goes into the genitive.